

The background of the slide is a collage of three images. In the top left, a family of five (a man, a woman, and three children) stands in front of a house. In the top right, an elderly couple and a younger man smile together. In the bottom half, a modern multi-story apartment building is shown, with a courtyard featuring a small waterfall and a bench in the foreground.

NSPIRE

NSPIRE Standards Virtual Workshop

September 29, 2020

Troubleshooting Pod

Below the PowerPoint slides you will see the TROUBLESHOOTING POD.

The Troubleshooting pod can help with:

- Internet bandwidth issues
- Audio issues (speakers and microphones)
- Viewing issues

A large, solid blue arrow pointing downwards, with the text "TROUBLESHOOTING POD" centered inside its base.

**TROUBLESHOOTING
POD**

Technical Support Chat Pod

Below the PowerPoint slides you will see the Technical Support CHAT POD.

This is where you can:

- Request technical support

A large blue downward-pointing arrow.

**TECHNICAL SUPPORT
CHAT POD**

Below the PowerPoint slides you will see the CHAT POD.

This is where you can:

- Post questions for presenters
- Make comments and suggestions



Weblinks Pod

To the right of the PowerPoint slides you will see the Weblinks pod.



To view the weblinks:

- Click the title and then click “Browse to” at the bottom

Below the Weblinks slides you will see the Files pod.

To download a file:

- Click the title and then click “Download File(s)” at the bottom

A large, solid blue arrow pointing to the right, with the text "FILES POD" centered inside it in white, uppercase letters.

FILES POD

Polling Questions

- We will conduct multiple polling questions.
- Polling questions appear on top of the PowerPoint slides.
- Please answer by selecting within the polling question pod.

Have you participated in a NSPIRE workshop?

- ☐ a. Yes, I have participated
- ☐ b. No, I have not participated

TIP: Unless otherwise directed, you do not need to ‘enter’ your answer. Selecting an answer automatically submits it when the poll is closed.

Agenda

- Agenda
- Opening Remarks
- Round 1 Polling Questions
- Introduction
- Breakout Session Guidance
- Breakout Session
- Round 2 Polling Questions
- Session Wrap-Up
- Closing Remarks
- Round 3 Polling Questions

Opening Remarks

- Welcome and Statement of Purpose
- Objectives
 - Gather feedback on critical issues.
 - Engage with diverse stakeholders and key industry groups.
 - Learn from technical experts.

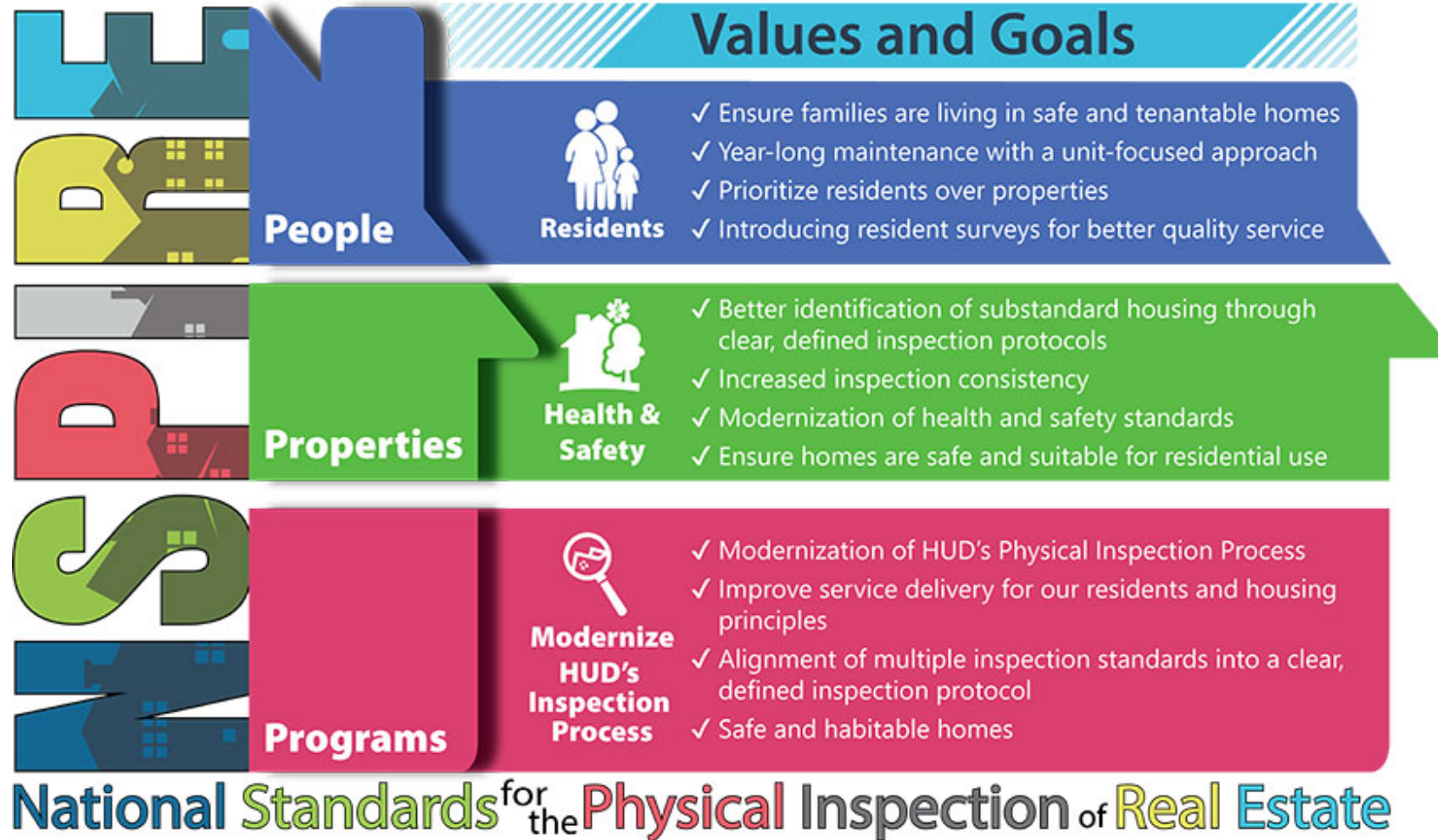


NSPIRE

NATIONAL STANDARDS ^{FOR} THE PHYSICAL INSPECTION ^{OF} REAL ESTATE

POLLING QUESTIONS

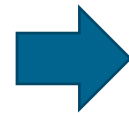
Introduction – Values and Goals



Introduction - CTQs

- Critical to Quality (CTQ)

- Reflects a property's condition using three deficiency categories.



- Rationales

- Clearly expressed and well-supported statement of why the deficiency is critical to quality.

- The 3 types of CTQ deficiencies:

- health and safety
 - function and operability, and
 - condition and appearance

- Deficiency Example

- Blocked exit on building 4 stories or more.

- Rationale Example

- Health and Safety: Prevents or delays residents from reaching an exit access in case of an emergency

Introduction – Inspectable Areas

Inspection Locations

- Three inspectable areas
- Cite deficiencies where you are standing.
- Impact on health and safety may change applicable standards.



Introduction – NSPIRE Standards

Example: Bathtub and Shower



- **Definition:** A fixture often found in bathrooms that dispenses clean water used for bathing and self-care as well as contains a method for draining used water.
- **Deficiency:** Bathtub or shower fails to drain
- **Criteria:** Water is not draining at all
- **Health Rationale:** If bathtub or shower is not draining, then this limits the resident's ability to clean themselves which may increase their risk of illness or infectious disease.



Introduction – NSPIRE Health & Safety Determinations



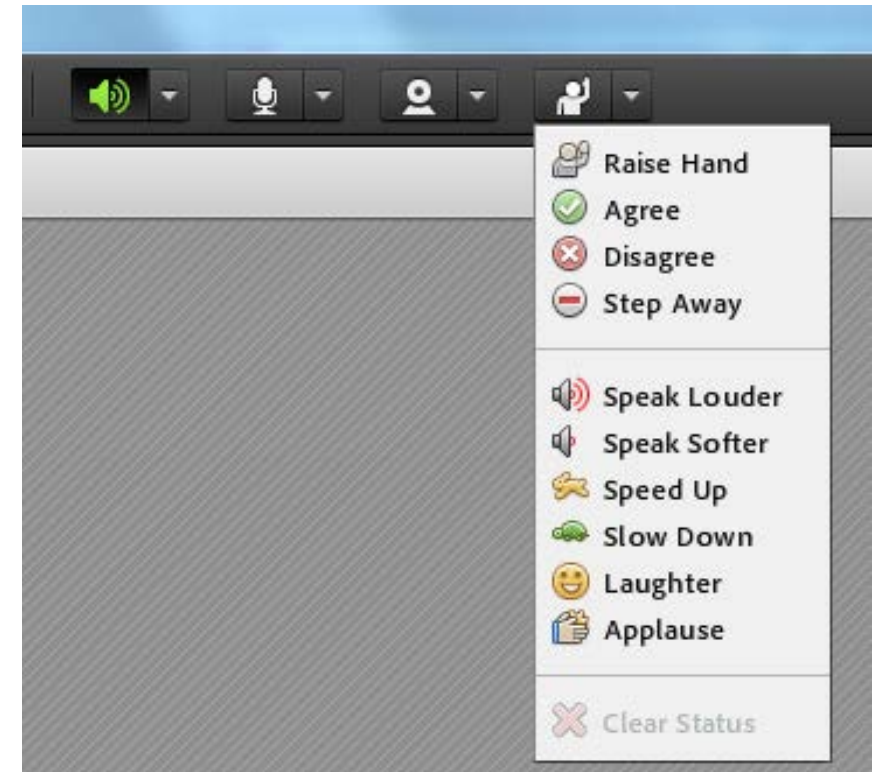
- **Criteria:** Water is not draining at all
- **Standard Health & Safety Determination:** This is a standard health and safety issue. A repair, correction, or act of abatement for this deficiency should occur within 30 days.
- **Criteria:** Smoke alarm does not produce audio or visual alarm when tested
- **Severe Health & Safety Determination:** This is a life-threatening issue requiring a 24-hour repair, correction, or act of abatement.

Introduction - Decision-Making Process



Breakout Session Guidance

- To join the conversation:
 - Select the “Raise Hand” button at the top left of your screen.
 - When the facilitator calls on you, unmute your microphone to speak.
 - When finished speaking, please mute your microphone.
- Be respectful and refrain from interrupting.
- Keep microphone muted when not speaking.





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NATIONAL STANDARDS FOR THE PHYSICAL INSPECTION OF REAL ESTATE

Breakout Session



NSPIRE

Breakout Session Room #1

NSPIRE: Electrical Outlets Standard

September 29, 2020

Electrical Outlets Standard

Please take five minutes to review the Electrical Outlets Standard with a focus on deficiencies 2 & 3: Improperly wired outlet; and Inadequate number of outlets. Deficiency 2 covers Inside the Unit, Inside the Building, and Outside the Building. Deficiency 3 covers Inside the Unit, and Inside the Building.

Common Terms:

- **Criteria** – Lists the criteria to consider for the deficiency. Describes the standard by which the defect is judged.
- **Deficiency** – The name and location of the deficiency that applies to the standard. It is a Critical to Quality defect in the built environment. As such, it is most important to the habitability of the property.
- **Definition** – Defines the standard.
- **Health and Safety Determination** – Lists the applicable determination for the deficiency and briefly describes the determination category.
 - **Severe Life-Threatening** – Health & safety deficiencies that could lead to death or serious injury.
 - **Severe Non-Life-Threatening** – Health & safety deficiencies that could cause a health or safety threat, or serious burden on the resident.
 - **Standard** – Health & safety deficiencies that are less likely to result in death or severe injury.
- **Inspection Process** – Describes the process for inspecting the deficiency. Includes how to observe the deficiency and the action to take when the deficiency is observed. Lists any additional information and when to ask for assistance.
- **Inside the Unit** - The residential dwelling place.
- **Inside the Building** – Common areas, gyms, recreation area, stairwells, etc.
- **Outside the Building** – Parking areas, playgrounds, building exterior, site, etc.
- **Purpose** – States the function, use, or purpose the item serves in the built environment.
- **Rationale** – Describes why the deficiency is important. Includes the rationale code, category, type, description, and explanation.
- **Time of repair** – Lists the time frame for a repair.

Definition

Definition: Installations that connect to an electricity supply.

Purpose: Allows users to safely access power to energize electrical devices.

Common Materials: Metal; Plastic

Components: Receptacle; Outlet; Faceplate

How could the definition and purpose be more clearly or more objectively written?

("Objectively written" is defined as written in a way that two different inspectors can come to the same findings.)

What common materials or components are missing?

Deficiency



Deficiency – The name and location of the deficiency that applies to the standard. It is a critical to quality defect in the built environment. As such, it is most important to the habitability of the property.

Deficiency 2: Improperly wired outlet.

Location: Unit, Inside, & Outside

Deficiency 3: Inadequate number of outlets.

Location: Unit & Inside

Is this a deficiency HUD should inspect for? Why or why not?

What other conditions might make this deficiency more or less of a problem?

Criteria

Criteria – Lists the criteria to consider for the deficiency. Describes the standard by which the defect is judged.

Deficiency 2 Criteria: Outlet does not match the dwelling wiring system (i.e., ground or unground); OR
Outlet is not properly wired or energized.

Improperly wired outlet.

How could we improve or clarify the criteria?

Are the criteria reasonable? Why or why not?

Are there any unintended consequences to consider?

Are there any special conditions to consider?

Are there differences to consider if this defect is present Inside the Unit or Inside the Building (i.e., shared laundry area)?

Criteria

Criteria – Lists the criteria to consider for the deficiency. Describes the standard by which the defect is judged.

Deficiency 3 Criteria:

Living Room and / or Bedroom:

- At least two (2) working outlets; OR
- At least one (1) working outlet and one (1) working, permanently installed ceiling or wall light fixture.

Kitchen:

- At least one (1) outlet and one (1) permanent light fixture are present and working.

Bathroom:

- At least one (1) permanent light fixture present and working.

How could we improve or clarify the criteria?

What makes this criteria reasonable or unreasonable?

What unintended consequences should be considered?

What special conditions should be considered?

Are there differences to consider if this defect is present in the Unit or Inside the building (outside the Unit)?

Inadequate number of outlets.

Inspection Process

Inspection Process –
Describes the process for inspecting the deficiency.
Includes how to observe the deficiency and the action to take when the deficiency is observed. Lists any additional information and when to ask for assistance.

When an inspector is at the property, they will be conducting the following observations and actions to inspect for the deficiencies.

Inspector Observation for Deficiency 2: Identify all outlets.

Inspector Action for Deficiency 2:

Two-pronged, ungrounded outlets:

- Using a two-wire tester, determine whether outlet is energized and properly wired.

Three-pronged, grounded outlets:

- Using a three-pronged outlet tester, determine whether outlet is properly grounded.

More Information for Deficiency 2: A three-prong outlet which is properly protected with a GFCI may not be grounded or a three-prong outlet can be protected through a GFCI circuit breaker located in the electrical subpanel.

Improperly wired outlet.

Inspection Process

Inspection Process –
Describes the process for inspecting the deficiency.
Includes how to observe the deficiency and the action to take when the deficiency is observed. Lists any additional information and when to ask for assistance.

When an inspector is at the property, they will be conducting the following observations and actions to inspect for the deficiencies.

Inspector Observation for Deficiency 3: Observe that each room has at least the minimum number of working outlets and fixtures identified within the deficiency criteria.

Inspector Action for Deficiency 3: None

More Information for Deficiency 3: Bathroom: An outlet is not required and an outlet cannot be substituted for a permanent light fixture.

Inadequate number of outlets.

Inspection Process - Observation

When an inspector is at the property, they will be conducting the following observations to inspect for the standard.

Inspector Observation for Deficiency 2: Identify all outlets.

Inspector Observation for Deficiency 3: Observe that each room has at least the minimum number of working outlets and fixtures identified within the deficiency criteria.

What are the ambiguities to the above observations?

How can the inspection observation process be improved?

What other areas should be looked at?

What else should inspectors be looking for?

What might be missing from the inspection observation process?

Improperly wired outlet.

Inadequate number of outlets.

Inspection Process - Action

When an inspector is at the property, they will be conducting the following actions to inspect for the standard.

Inspector Action for Deficiency 2:

Two-pronged, ungrounded outlets:

- Using a two-wire tester, determine whether outlet is energized and properly wired.

Three-pronged, grounded outlets:

- Using a three-pronged outlet tester, determine whether outlet is properly grounded.

What tools should be used in the inspection process?

How might this action differ if this defect is present in the Unit or Inside the building (outside the Unit)?

What other actions would you recommend that an inspector take to inspect for these deficiencies?

Improperly wired outlet.



Health & Safety Determination & Rationale



Health and Safety Determination – Lists the applicable determination for the deficiency and briefly describes the determination category.

Rationale – Describes why the deficiency is important. Includes the rationale code, category, type, description, and explanation.

Improperly wired outlet.

Health & Safety Determination 2: This is a standard health and safety issue. A repair, correction, or act of abatement for this deficiency should occur within 30 days.

Rationale: If outlet is not properly wired, then the safety of devices the resident uses daily may be jeopardized.

Should this deficiency be considered a health and safety risk? Why or why not?

Do you believe the rationale supports this deficiency?

How can we further clarify the rationale?

What other health and safety risks should we consider?

Health & Safety Determination & Rationale

Health and Safety Determination – Lists the applicable determination for the deficiency and briefly describes the determination category.

Rationale – Describes why the deficiency is important. Includes the rationale code, category, type, description, and explanation.

Inadequate number of outlets.

Health & Safety Determination 3: This is a standard health and safety issue. A repair, correction, or act of abatement for this deficiency should occur within 30 days.

Rationale: If this defect is present, then the resident may be at a higher risk of injury due to inability to adequately illuminate the space.

Should this standard be considered a health and safety risk? Why or why not?

Do you believe the rationale supports this deficiency?

How can we further clarify the rationale?

What other health and safety risks should we consider?

Time of Repair



Time of Repair – Lists the time frame for a repair.

Deficiency 2 Correction Timeframe: 30 days

Deficiency 2 HCV Correction Timeframe: 30 days

Deficiency 3 Correction Timeframe: 30 days

Deficiency 3 HCV Correction Timeframe: 30 days

Are these correction timeframes appropriate? Why or why not?

Improperly wired outlet.

Inadequate number of outlets.



Housing Choice Voucher Program



- **How should the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program rate this deficiency?
Should the rating be a pass or fail? Why or why not?**
- **For the HCV Program, are there differences to consider if this defect is present
Inside the Unit or Inside the Building (i.e., shared laundry area)?**
- **What are the conditions that might make these deficiencies more or less of a
problem?**

Improperly wired outlet.

Inadequate number of outlets.

Final Thoughts

- **What else would you like to add about this standard?**
- **What other recommendations, ideas, or concerns would you like to add about the NSPIRE Standards?**
- **What other recommendations, ideas, or concerns would you like to add about the NSPIRE inspection process or program?**



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On Twitter: [@HUDREAC](https://twitter.com/HUDREAC)



NSPIRE

Breakout Session Room #2

NSPIRE: Exposed Electrical Conductor Standard

September 29, 2020

Exposed Electrical Conductor Standard

Please take five minutes to review the Exposed Electrical Conductor Standard with a focus on deficiency 1: Exposed electrical wire. Deficiency 1 covers Inside the Unit, Inside the Building, and Outside the Building.

Common Terms:

- **Criteria** – Lists the criteria to consider for the deficiency. Describes the standard by which the defect is judged.
- **Deficiency** – The name and location of the deficiency that applies to the standard. It is a Critical to Quality defect in the built environment. As such, it is most important to the habitability of the property.
- **Definition** – Defines the standard.
- **Health and Safety Determination** – Lists the applicable determination for the deficiency and briefly describes the determination category.
 - **Severe Life-Threatening** – Health & safety deficiencies that could lead to death or serious injury.
 - **Severe Non-Life-Threatening** – Health & safety deficiencies that could cause a health or safety threat, or serious burden on the resident.
 - **Standard** – Health & safety deficiencies that are less likely to result in death or severe injury.
- **Inspection Process** – Describes the process for inspecting the deficiency. Includes how to observe the deficiency and the action to take when the deficiency is observed. Lists any additional information and when to ask for assistance.
- **Inside the Unit** - The residential dwelling place.
- **Inside the Building** – Common areas, gyms, recreation area, stairwells, etc.
- **Outside the Building** – Parking areas, playgrounds, building exterior, site, etc.
- **Purpose** – States the function, use, or purpose the item serves in the built environment.
- **Rationale** – Describes why the deficiency is important. Includes the rationale code, category, type, description, and explanation.
- **Time of repair** – Lists the time frame for a repair.

Definition

Definition: A hazard that exists when any wire and electrical conductor is easily accessible or visible and not concealed by conduit, jacketing, sheathing, or an approved electrical enclosure.

Purpose: None.

Common Materials: Copper; Plastic; Metal; Aluminum

Components: Wires; Electrical conductor; Busbar; Terminal; Wire connection; Cables; Junction box

How could the definition and purpose be more clearly or more objectively written?

("Objectively written" is defined as written in a way that two different inspectors can come to the same findings.)

What common materials or components are missing?

Deficiency



Deficiency – The name and location of the deficiency that applies to the standard. It is a critical to quality defect in the built environment. As such, it is most important to the habitability of the property.

Deficiency 1: Exposed electrical wire.

Location: Unit, Inside, & Outside

Is this a deficiency HUD should inspect for? Why or why not?

What other conditions might make this deficiency more or less of a problem?

Criteria

Criteria – Lists the criteria to consider for the deficiency. Describes the standard by which the defect is judged.

Deficiency 1 Criteria: There is exposed electrical wiring.

How could we improve or clarify the criteria?

What makes this criteria reasonable or unreasonable?

What unintended consequences should be considered?

What special conditions should be considered?

Are there differences to consider if this defect is present Inside the Unit or Inside the Building (i.e., shared laundry area)?

Exposed electrical wire

Inspection Process

Inspection Process –
Describes the process for inspecting the deficiency.
Includes how to observe the deficiency and the action to take when the deficiency is observed. Lists any additional information and when to ask for assistance.

Exposed electrical wire

When an inspector is at the property, they will be conducting the following observations and actions to inspect for the deficiencies.

Inspector Observation for Deficiency 1: Look at all inspectable items powered by electricity, including but not limited to:

- Major appliances
- Lights
- Outlets
- Smoke detectors
- Building system (e.g. fire alarms, emergency lighting in SROs)

Look for any wires or conductors that are not concealed by jacketing, conduit, sheathing, or an electrical enclosure (e.g. faceplate, lid, cover, door, or fixture).

Inspector Action for Deficiency 1: None.

More Information for Deficiency 1: This defect includes:

- Meter bases from weather head to ground level
- Knockouts
- Please view the standard for more information.

Inspection Process - Observation

When an inspector is at the property, they will be conducting the following observations to inspect for the standard.

Inspector Observation for Deficiency 1: Look at all inspectable items powered by electricity, including but not limited to:

- Major appliances
- Lights
- Outlets
- Smoke detectors
- Building system (e.g. fire alarms, emergency lighting in SROs)

Look for any wires or conductors that are not concealed by jacketing, conduit, sheathing, or an electrical enclosure (e.g. faceplate, lid, cover, door, or fixture)

Exposed electrical wire

What are the ambiguities to the above observations?

How can the inspection observation process be improved?

What other areas should be looked at?

What else should inspectors be looking for?

What might be missing from the inspection observation process?



Health & Safety Determination & Rationale



Health and Safety

Determination – Lists the applicable determination for the deficiency and briefly describes the determination category.

Rationale – Describes why the deficiency is important. Includes the rationale code, category, type, description, and explanation.

Exposed electrical wire

Health & Safety Determination 1: This is a life-threatening issue requiring a 24-hour repair, correction, or act of abatement.

Rationale: If there are exposed electrical wires, then resident could be at risk for electric shock. If there are exposed electrical wires, then there is an increased probability of an electrical fire.

Should this deficiency be considered a health and safety risk? Why or why not?

Do you believe the rationale supports this deficiency?

How can we further clarify the rationale?

What other health and safety risks should we consider?



Time of Repair



Time of Repair – Lists the time frame for a repair.

Deficiency 1 Correction Timeframe: 24 hours

Deficiency 1 HCV Correction Timeframe: 24 hours

Are these correction timeframes appropriate? Why or why not?

Exposed electrical wire



Housing Choice Voucher Program



- **How should the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program rate this deficiency? Should the rating be a pass or fail? Why or why not?**
- **For the HCV Program, are there differences to consider if this defect is present Inside the Unit or Inside the Building (i.e., shared laundry area)?**
- **What are the conditions that might make these deficiencies more or less of a problem?**

Exposed electrical wire

Final Thoughts

- **What else would you like to add about this standard?**
- **What other recommendations, ideas, or concerns would you like to add about the NSPIRE Standards?**
- **What other recommendations, ideas, or concerns would you like to add about the NSPIRE inspection process or program?**



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NSPIRE

Breakout Session Room #3

NSPIRE: Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI) & Arc Fault Circuit Interrupter (AFCI) Standard

September 29, 2020

GFCI & AFCI Standard

Please take five minutes to review the Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI) & Arc Fault Circuit Interrupter (AFCI) Standard with a focus on deficiency 1: GFCI and AFCI test and reset buttons are inoperable. Deficiency 1 covers Inside the Unit, Inside the Building, and Outside the Building.

Common Terms:

- **Criteria** – Lists the criteria to consider for the deficiency. Describes the standard by which the defect is judged.
- **Deficiency** – The name and location of the deficiency that applies to the standard. It is a Critical to Quality defect in the built environment. As such, it is most important to the habitability of the property.
- **Definition** – Defines the standard.
- **Health and Safety Determination** – Lists the applicable determination for the deficiency and briefly describes the determination category.
 - **Severe Life-Threatening** – Health & safety deficiencies that could lead to death or serious injury.
 - **Severe Non-Life-Threatening** – Health & safety deficiencies that could cause a health or safety threat, or serious burden on the resident.
 - **Standard** – Health & safety deficiencies that are less likely to result in death or severe injury.
- **Inspection Process** – Describes the process for inspecting the deficiency. Includes how to observe the deficiency and the action to take when the deficiency is observed. Lists any additional information and when to ask for assistance.
- **Inside the Unit** - The residential dwelling place.
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- **Outside the Building** – Parking areas, playgrounds, building exterior, site, etc.
- **Purpose** – States the function, use, or purpose the item serves in the built environment.
- **Rationale** – Describes why the deficiency is important. Includes the rationale code, category, type, description, and explanation.
- **Time of repair** – Lists the time frame for a repair.

Definition

Definition: Electrical protection devices.

Purpose: Protect individuals from electrical shock due to ground faults and against fires caused by arc faults.

Common Materials: Metal; Plastic

Components: Receptacle or outlet; Faceplate; Test and reset buttons; Circuit breaker

How could the definition and purpose be more clearly or more objectively written?

("Objectively written" is defined as written in a way that two different inspectors can come to the same findings.)

What common materials or components are missing?

Deficiency



Deficiency – The name and location of the deficiency that applies to the standard. It is a critical to quality defect in the built environment. As such, it is most important to the habitability of the property.

Deficiency 1: GFCI and AFCI test and reset buttons are inoperable.

Location: Unit, Inside, & Outside

Is this a deficiency HUD should inspect for? Why or why not?

What other conditions might make this deficiency more or less of a problem?

Criteria

Criteria – Lists the criteria to consider for the deficiency. Describes the standard by which the defect is judged.

Deficiency 1 Criteria: Test and reset buttons are inoperable (i.e., overall system or component thereof not meeting function or purpose; with or without visible damage).

How could we improve or clarify the criteria?

What makes this criteria reasonable or unreasonable?

What unintended consequences should be considered?

What special conditions should be considered?

Are there differences to consider if this defect is present Inside the Unit or Inside the Building (i.e., shared laundry room)?

GFCI and AFCI test and reset buttons are inoperable.

Inspection Process

Inspection Process –
Describes the process for inspecting the deficiency.
Includes how to observe the deficiency and the action to take when the deficiency is observed. Lists any additional information and when to ask for assistance.

**GFCI and AFCI test
and reset buttons are
inoperable.**

When an inspector is at the property, they will be conducting the following observations and actions to inspect for the deficiencies.

Inspector Observation for Deficiency 1: Look for GFCI outlets or breakers and AFCI breakers.

Inspector Action for Deficiency 1:

- Test the functionality by engaging the test and reset buttons.
- If the electrical run is protected, then use electrical testing device to trigger response at the outlet level.

More Information for Deficiency 1: Some outlets are wired in series and may have one GFCI/AFCI that provides protection to the entire series.

Inspection Process - Observation

When an inspector is at the property, they will be conducting the following observations to inspect for the standard.

Inspector Observation for Deficiency 1: Look for GFCI outlets or breakers and AFCI breakers.

GFCI and AFCI test and reset buttons are inoperable.

What are the ambiguities to the above observations?

How can the inspection observation process be improved?

What other areas should be looked at?

What else should inspectors be looking for?

What might be missing from the inspection observation process?



Health & Safety Determination & Rationale



Health and Safety

Determination – Lists the applicable determination for the deficiency and briefly describes the determination category.

Rationale – Describes why the deficiency is important. Includes the rationale code, category, type, description, and explanation.

GFCI and AFCI test and reset buttons are inoperable.

Health & Safety Determination 1: This is a standard health and safety issue. A repair, correction, or act of abatement for this deficiency should occur within 30 days.

Rationale: If test and reset buttons are inoperable, and an electrical fault is present, then resident could be exposed to electric shock.

Should this deficiency be considered a health and safety risk? Why or why not?

Do you believe the rationale supports this deficiency?

How can we further clarify the rationale?

What other health and safety risks should we consider?



Time of Repair



Time of Repair – Lists the time frame for a repair.

Deficiency 1 Correction Timeframe: 30 days

Deficiency 1 HCV Correction Timeframe: 30 days

Are these correction timeframes appropriate? Why or why not?

**GFCI and AFCI test
and reset buttons are
inoperable.**



Housing Choice Voucher Program



- **How should the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program rate this deficiency?
Should the rating be a pass or fail? Why or why not?**
- **For the HCV Program, are there differences to consider if this defect is present
Inside the Unit or Inside the Building (i.e., shared laundry area)?**
- **What are the conditions that might make these deficiencies more or less of a
problem?**

**GFCI and AFCI test
and reset buttons are
inoperable.**

Final Thoughts

- **What else would you like to add about this standard?**
- **What other recommendations, ideas, or concerns would you like to add about the NSPIRE Standards?**
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Session Wrap-Up

- Breakout Room 1: Electrical Outlets Standard
 - Deficiency 2 – Improperly wired outlet.
 - Deficiency 3 – Inadequate number of outlets.
- Breakout Room 2: Exposed Electrical Conductor Standard
 - Deficiency 1 – Exposed electrical wire.
- Breakout Room 3: GFCI / AFCI Standard
 - Deficiency 1 – GFCI and AFCI test and reset buttons are inoperable.



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POLLING QUESTIONS



Closing Remarks



*Thank
you*



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POLLING QUESTIONS



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